

SENATORS ARE NOT
OBLAT ABOUT
COMING OF WILSON

DEMOCRATS TURN
WHEELS TOWARD
TARIFF REVISION

NEW AMBASSADOR
AT CITY OF MEXICO
TO BE NAMED SOON

COUNCIL RESOLUTION URGES BOARD
TO REJECT BOLLING'S RESIGNATION

BOLLING DESIGNS,
BUT BOARD PUTS
LETTER ON TABLE

MEMBERS AGREE
THAT ENGINEER
MUST HAVE HELP

Upper House Hesitates About Providing for Joint Session.

WILLIAMS BITTER IN DEPRECATION

Hopes This Will Be Last Time President Finds It Necessary to Enter Halls of Congress to Speak His Mind to People's Representatives.

Wilson Has Not Yet Decided Questions of Procedure and Strategy Upon Which He Must Depend to Put Bill Through Congress in Shape He Desires.

HOUSE IS SAFE, BUT SENATE IN DOUBT

Believed State Department Realizes Necessity of Change.

CHARGES OF ROJAS ARE NOW ON FILE

Secretary of State Bryan Admits That He Has Accusations Made Against Wilson in Connection With Murder of Madero and Suarez—Story Told by Eyewitness.

Hirschberg Leads Fight to Have It Accepted at Once.

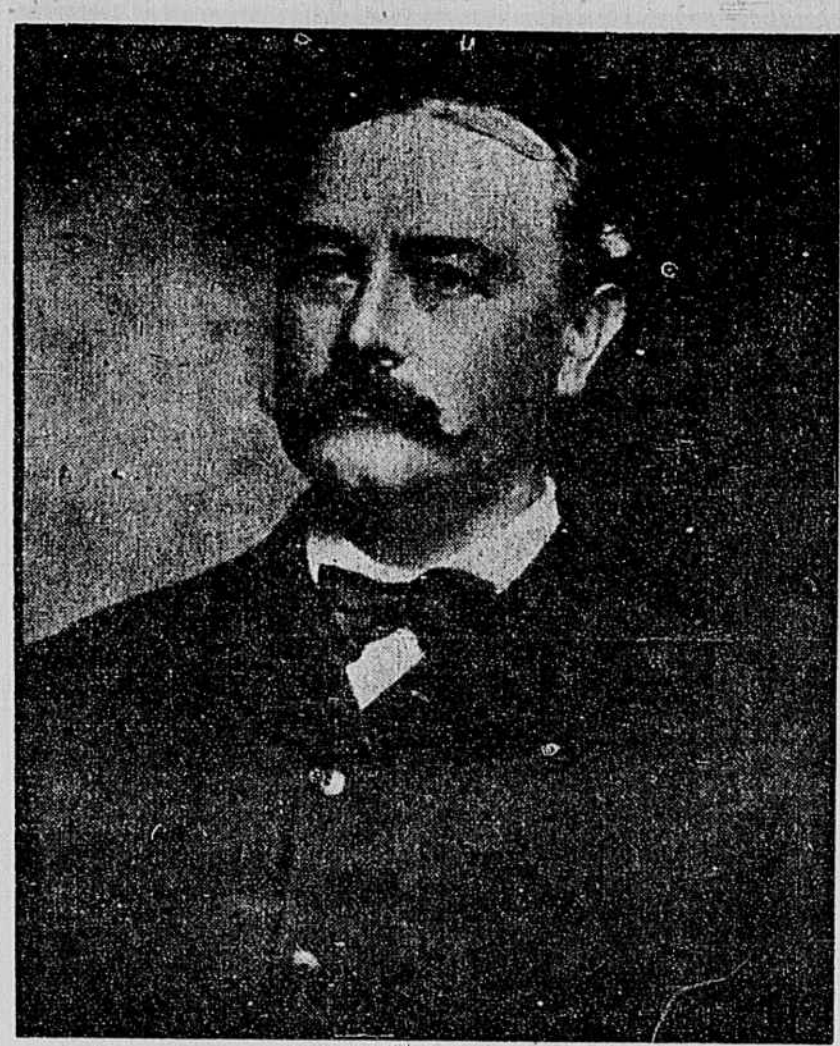
BECK DENIES HE IS SEEKING JOB

Whittier and McCarthy Wanted City Engineer to Withdraw His Resignation, Folkes, Hirschberg and Beck Defeating Motion—Aldermen Add Their Protest.

Declare It Would Be Public Calamity if He Should Retire.

ONLY TWO VOTES CAST AGAINST IT

One Councilman, While Indorsing Bolling, Prefers to See Board Work Out Its Own Salvation or Ruin—Unprecedented Action Considered Necessary.



CHARLES E. BOLLING.

[By Associated Press.]

Washington, April 7.—President Wilson to-night wrote a brief preface to the message to Congress which he previously had prepared. His determination to read the message in person to-morrow to the members of both Houses, sitting in joint session, caused him to make an addition appropriate to the occasion.

The President, when officially informed by a committee, consisting of Senators Kern and Gallinger and Representatives Underwood and Fitzgerald, that both Houses of Congress were organized and ready to receive communications from him, was formally asked if he were coming to the Capitol. He replied that he would, and that he would avail himself of the privilege. He was then advised that the House and Senate met at noon, and that Congress would be organized in joint session and ready to receive him at 12:30 o'clock.

The President will not be accompanied by any of his personal aides. Secretary Tumulty and secret service men will go with him to the Capitol. He plans to make the ceremony as simple and as brief as possible, returning to the White House immediately after communicating his message. A large meeting will precede the President's departure from the White House, and while the Cabinet members will not officially accompany the President, it is understood that some of them will attend. A demand has been made for the President's tickets, and it is probable that the executive galleries will be filled.

Senate Is Not Pleased.

Washington, April 7.—Congress, opening in extraordinary session to-day under Democratic domination, was influenced by the activities of a healthy youth, the Progressive organization in the House, and an invasion of petitions bearing signatures. But even these novelties were overshadowed by preparations for the event of to-morrow when President Wilson will deliver his tariff message by word of mouth to the nation's lawmakers.

Victor Murdock, leader of the new Progressive party in the lower branch, aided by his small band of followers, attracted unusual interest, and at the very outset stirred up a fight over the seating of Representative H. Olin Young, of Michigan. The heralding of the coming of the President of the United States, however, was the principal feature of the day's proceedings. The Senate hesitated when a resolution, adopted previously by the House providing for a joint session to-morrow to listen to President Wilson, was presented by the House. It was a stunning proposal. Not in the lifetime of any veteran statesman present had such a thing been considered. History, they supposed, had closed on that custom a century and more ago. First an effort was made to have the resolution lie over under the rule, but Vice-President Marshall ruled it was a resolution of the highest privilege.

Double Wisdom of Move.

Before it was adopted Senator Williams, of Mississippi, deprecated the President's decision to enter the halls of Congress and speak his mind to "the people's representatives." He expressed the hope that such an event never would occur again in the administration. He doubted the wisdom of the move, averring that it could not aid in bringing about the legislation for which the people were clamoring.

In the House the resolution was adopted without debate as soon as Majority Leader Underwood introduced it. There, plans for the President's welcome to the capital and the members of the special tickets to the galleries which were issued for to-morrow, the occasion being looked forward to as an epochal event in the history of the administration.

Organization of Houses was partly concluded to-day, the Senate having little to do but to mark time. Speaker Clark was re-elected over James R. Mann, Republican, and Victor Murdock, Democrat, and other officers of the House also were re-elected. The Progressive strength was tested on the speakership. Mr. Murdock receiving eighteen votes. The new party, however, mustered more votes later in the fight on Representatives Young, when it attempted to prevent his taking the oath of office by a resolution introduced by Representative Hinebaugh, of Illinois. Democrats led by Representative Fitzgerald, and Republicans, marshaled by Leader Mann, joined forces in sitting upon the new party organization, the first recognized third organization in the House for fifty years, and Mr. Young was sworn in. A contest in his seat by W. J. McDonald, a Progressive, is to be considered later by the Elections Committee.

Not Dismayed by Defeat.

The Progressives were not dismayed by their first defeat, and when Representative Henry, of Texas, brought in a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the last Congress, they were again up and fighting, parrying out the pledge of their keynote speech, delivered by Representative Chandler, of New York, that they proposed to fight every inch of their ground for Progressive principles and legislation. Their success in obtaining recognition, but in the end the Democratic rules prevailed.

The Senate debated the concurrent resolution for a joint session to-morrow to hear President Wilson's message for nearly an hour. No Senator of the dozen who spoke on it, opposed passage, but several on both sides

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Washington, April 7.—From perhaps the sole eyewitness of the murder of Francisco Madero, President of Mexico, and the Vice-President, Pinaro Suarez, full details of the crime of February 22 were secured to-day.

Pinaro Suarez was first shot down by a file of twelve soldiers. Orders were then given to shoot Madero. The soldiers refused, whereupon, Major Cardenas, in command of the detail, first struck the President over the eye with a revolver, and then put the weapon to Madero's head and blew out his brains.

"I saw the whole affair from behind a dirt heap," said Jose Quevedo, the informant.

Senor Quevedo was editor of the Nueva Era, of Mexico City. His newspaper plant was burned down on orders from Huerta, and he to-day joined the Madero family in exile in New York.

Senor Quevedo's statement that Madero's treachery, his statement that from an evening forty-eight hours before Madero's arrest, on the dictator's orders, he had been in conference with United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson. Two days previous to the execution of all the occupants of the palace, Huerta had sworn solemnly to give him, life in the cause of Madero. Then, according to Senor Quevedo, Ambassador Wilson sent for Huerta. Returning from that conference, Huerta sent the Madero family to the palace. He had been engaged in its defense and general blockade for the forces of General Blanes, who later effected the capture of Madero. At the same time all civilians were excluded from the palace.

Soldiers Put to Death.

According to Senor Quevedo, the twelve soldiers who acted at the execution of Madero and Pinaro Suarez, were later shot on orders from Huerta. In order that there should be no living witnesses to the affair, Major Cardenas has since been promoted to the rank of colonel.

Quevedo declares, moreover, that all through the nine days' fighting leading up to the coup d'etat, there were free-lance troops, promoted, he says, by Huerta, during which supplies were carried to Felix Diaz at the arsenal in automobiles, enveloped in American flags.

As a close friend of Madero, Senor Quevedo was in the palace during all the fighting.

"On the day that the President was made a prisoner," he said to-night, "I was sent out on a mission by him. When I returned an hour later, I was told by friends not to enter the palace, because Huerta had executed a coup d'etat, and made the President, Vice-President, and all the Cabinet prisoners. Knowing from this, that I was in danger, too, as a friend of the President, I ran to the house of a servant of the Madero family, who lived on the side of the penitentiary. There I disguised myself as a peon, or poor Indian, with big hat, fake mustache and ragged clothes.

Saw Them in Automobile.

"I could only go out at night because of the curfew. On the night of February 22 an automobile came by the penitentiary while I was going out to visit my relatives. In the automobile were President Madero and Pinaro Suarez. I saw them plainly, for it was a moonlight night.

"Major Cardenas was in charge of the party of soldiers who surrounded the automobile. The car went past the penitentiary and stopped. President Madero and Pinaro Suarez were taken out, and with their hands tied were walked behind the penitentiary, and that is where I saw them shot. There were few houses around, but several piles of dirt, and I dropped behind one of these.

Pinaro Suarez was shot first by twelve men. I know that there were

Charles E. Bolling, City Engineer of Richmond for the past six years, presented his resignation to the Administrative Board yesterday to take effect May 1. After a debate on procedure lasting nearly two hours, the board deferred final action.

Immediate protest against acceptance of the resignation was made by four members of the Board of Aldermen, who stated to the board that the retirement of the City Engineer at this juncture would be little short of a public calamity, as it would take any new man selected for the position years to acquaint himself with the business details of the office.

Members of the board last night would express no predictions as to the final action, nor would Mr. Bolling discuss his resignation.

Letter of Resignation.

His letter, signed by Mr. Bolling, read: "I, Robert Whittier, Jr., Chairman Administrative Board:

"Owing to the great increase of work assigned to the City Engineer, the many details rendered necessary under the prevailing laws and ordinances, the numerous demands for plans and estimates for improvements of all kinds, the frequent attendance upon meetings of the Administrative Board and Council committees, and the constant interruptions during office hours, I have for some time past realized the impossibility of performing the many duties required of me in the supervision of the following important city departments under my charge:

"Streets, sewers, parks and grounds, bridges and James River improvement.

"The present force of assistants, inadequate in number, has labored earnestly and intelligently to carry out the work assigned them, and I wish to commend them for their fidelity and support.

"I find it impossible to give the personal attention and supervision to the work of the various departments, and I am unable to do my duty to the best of my ability, and of having labored always to attain that which I believe to be for the best interests of the city.

"Respectfully,

CHARLES E. BOLLING.

Beck Denies He Is Candidate.

It has been known for some time that there was pronounced antagonism to Mr. Bolling on the Administrative Board, Mr. Hirschberg having introduced one to appropriate \$25,000,000 for the State of Ohio. The Burton resolution proposed that the War Department be first reimbursed for the amount it had expended in relief work, and that the balance be placed at the disposal of the American Red Cross.

Senator Ramsdell, of Louisiana, introduced a bill aimed at prevention of flood disasters on the Mississippi River. It would authorize an annual appropriation of \$12,000,000 for five years to be expended by the Mississippi River Commission. The bill would require local interests to supply one-third of the amount necessary for river improvement in any established levee district.

Creation of a Federal department of health was again proposed in a bill presented by Senator Owen.

The seaman's involuntary servitude law, vetoed by former President Taft, again was introduced by Senator Follette. The immigration bill, also vetoed by Mr. Taft, was reintroduced by Senator Overman.

Senator Smith, of Georgia, reintroduced his bill to create a division of markets in the Agricultural Department. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, again introduced his bill to regulate trading in cotton futures. Senator Bristow reintroduced his resolution for a constitutional amendment providing that when the Supreme Court holds a law unconstitutional, the decision might be submitted to a vote of the people.

Vocational Education.

Agricultural and vocational education was the subject of several bills presented in the Senate. A resolution by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, proposed a commission of nine members to investigate the feasibility of the government's giving aid to vocational education; and he also introduced bills for agricultural extension departments for State agricultural colleges, and for establishment of a \$1,000,000 teachers' training fund. Senator Page reintroduced his agricultural education bill, which passed the Senate at the last session.

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Several currency reform bills appeared on the City Engineer's list. Nebraska, a member of the Senate committee that will prepare currency legislation. It would establish twenty distinct national reserve associations, with wide powers of note issue, discount and exchange. The bill devised by the National Monetary Commission was introduced again by Senator Lodge, acting for Senator Weeks.

Legislation for the construction of 1,000 miles of government railroad in Alaska was proposed by Senators Chamberlain and Jones, and by Delegate Wickeshaan, of Alaska. The bills would authorize the issuance of \$50,000,000 of government bonds to finance the project, to be redeemed from Federal receipts in Alaska.

Senator Burton presented a resolution for the construction of a levee of Dayton flood sufferers, and in the House Representative Asbury introduced one to appropriate \$25,000,000 for the State of Ohio. The Burton resolution proposed that the War Department be first reimbursed for the amount it had expended in relief work, and that the balance be placed at the disposal of the American Red Cross.

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Mr. Underwood said the caucus of House Democrats to-morrow would begin to consider items and that the question of reporting a single bill from the Ways and Means Committee or separate bills, those portions around which opposition centers would not have to be decided immediately.

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The President, in the meantime, will canvass, through his friends, the situation. If it should become apparent that a single bill will not pass, it is not unlikely he will consent to a segregation of the sugar schedule, providing for a duty of 1 cent with the free-in-three-years provision, from the rest of the bill. This, it is believed, would insure passage of the great bulk of tariff reforms by the Democrats in the Senate, while the sugar schedule would be pulled through under the aid of Progressive Republican votes.

The Louisiana Senators are being urged by their constituents to oppose ultimate free sugar and are said to have the support of other Democratic members of the Senate.

Just what opposition to the bill might be expected from those who are against free wool was not apparent to-day. Senator Ashurst, who had been reported as ready to vote against the bill because it provided for free wool, denied on the floor of the Senate that he had any such intention.

While there has been little time for the Senate to study the measure defeated by the end of the week, and in the meantime the caucus of House Democrats is expected to present a solid front in favor of the contents of the bill, it is the program at present of Representative Underwood and his colleagues of the Ways and Means Committee majority to recommend to the caucus the adoption of the bill in omnibus form, but Mr. Underwood said

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